

CHINA MAIL.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

日七月初二年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.



MAIL.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, Praya, on

FRIDAY,

the 3rd March, 1876, at Noon—

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTCH, MELBOURNE and Sydney.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

CHINA—SOCIETE, QUICHE & CAMPBELL, AMoy, GILLES & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manilla, C. HEMMSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRATA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

— and —

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF
30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs. & Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 80,000,000 8,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Borgere, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Mar-
seilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta,
St. Doda (ile de la Réunion), Hong
kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England,
Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed
Deposits at rates which may be ascertained
at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Building,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREGG, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial place in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREGG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-
year ending on 31st December last,
at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, say
\$8.75 per paid-up Share of \$125, is payable
on and after Friday, the 18th Instant,
at the Office of the Corporation, where
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREGG,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT 1876-7.

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT 1876-7.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will
be Received by the Undersigned, until
Noon on SATURDAY, the 11th March,
1876, from Persons desirous of Supplying
the following Articles for the use of H. M.
Navy for the Year 1876-7, viz.:—

FRESH BEEF, TEA,
VEGETABLES, RAISINS,
RICE, WATER,
SUGAR, SOFT BREAD,
BISCUIT.

Printed Forms of Tender, and further
particulars, can be obtained at the Naval
Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any
tender is reserved.

JOHN BREMNER,
Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard,
Hongkong, February 26, 1876. mclb

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will
reveal themselves in course of time,
and this saying is clearly set forth in the
History of China. When undue reliance is
placed on statements by word of mouth, a
good argument is always wanting, and this
is what the Book of Changes has always
guarded people against. If a man is not
guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it
likely that he will submit himself to be
killed?

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is
indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who
has no regard for anything. On the 27th
day of the 10th Moon last year (24th
November 1875), he slandered Medars,
Tsangshun Yee and Woo Lin Tai by falsely
accusing them of being engaged in the
rebarious trade of selling people for the
purposes of emigration, and that in their
transactions they were in fact kidnappers.
And thus, he recorded the same in the
"Tsun Wan Yat Po" (The Universal Circulat-
ing Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo
had thought of suing him before the local
authorities, so that he might be punished
for libelling people's character. Fortunately
for him, however, Lai Ming Chun
learnt in time of his own wrong in
slanderizing the character of good men, and
now he has voluntarily consented to pay
the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in
the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the
poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hong-

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs
Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to
be as expansive as the sea and as capacious
as the ocean, and it was thus that the
matter was put an end to. This is suffi-
cient to show that Messrs Tsang and Chun
are peaceful and quiet men, and that they
have done a very good act. But Lai Ming
Chun is a man who is very much conceited
(sic.) the night pedestrian who thinks a
great deal of himself, and one who falsely
dilates in satire and malillery. He began
life in a very mean position, and is not of
a respectable family (sic.), the descendant of
the pure and white. While in a menial
position, he, moreover, offends his super-
iors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary
were he to be banished beyond the
frontiers, nor would it be too much were
he to be put to the sword (at under the
axe). Now that he is his only fined in a
small sum, it is indeed his good fortune
that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. mclb

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which
in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull
story in Aesop's Fables.—Translator.

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE
YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the above Estate are requested
to send in Particulars of the same to the
Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of
April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the
said Estate are requested to pay to the
Undersigned their several Debts without
delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

NOTICE.

G. B. ALLEN'S ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA and OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY

will Arrive per "Brisbane" about
the 4TH MARCH, and will give a
SERIES of PERFORMANCES.

Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1876.

NOTICE.

J. B. ALLEN'S ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA and OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY

will Arrive per "Brisbane" about
the 4TH MARCH, and will give a
SERIES of PERFORMANCES.

Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERTHEONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG.

INLAND Lot 82.—The well-known House
and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A.
Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining
wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's
Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE Lot 111, WANCHAI.—First-class
and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND Lot 591.—Situated on the Bon-
ham Road and one of the finest sites for
Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM Lot 17, PORFOOKUM, adjoining
Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOONG.

MARINE Lot 4.—With a frontage of 100
feet on the Praya, and with an area of
30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA.

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign
Port.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and com-
prises an eight-roomed Dwelling House,
dashed with Garden all round; Offices, Go-
downs, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses.
Area 1,064 Taobus of 38 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$293.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water
Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other
Godowns, Flora silk Press, Comptore's Quarters,
Stabling and Fire Engine House.

Area, 564 Taobus.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further in-
formation, to be made to

J. WHITFALL,

T. G. LINSTEAD,

Trustees A. Heard & Co., Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
HENRY CHARLES CALDWELL in the
Firm of CALDWELL and BARRETT ceased
on the 1st day of March, 1873.

The Business of the Firm will be carried
on as heretofore by Mr. WILLIAM H.
BARRON, in his own name.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876. mclb

NOTICE.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice,
Mr G. DE CHAMPAUX will act, at
this Port, as Agent of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors,

O. BERTRAND,

Hongkong, January 29, 1876.

NOTICE.

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Diamond*, are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 25th February, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 3rd March, 1876, will be subject to rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 26, 1876. msc

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX C. S. S. CO.'S S. DIOME, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned, not later than the 6th March, for shipment per S. S. *Patroclus*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 26, 1876. msc

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. *Gange*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from the 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 p.m. To-morrow, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 2nd March, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 26, 1876.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 2, *Oxfordshire*, Brit. steamer, 1446, O. P. Jones, London Jan. 2, via ports of call, and Singapore Feb. 22, General—*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

Mar. 2, *Penedo*, British steamer, 852, J. Cain, Saigon Feb. 26, Rice—*Melchers & Co.*

Mar. 2, *Dwight*, British steamer, 561, A. Clancy, Bangkok Feb. 22, General—*Yueh Fat Hong*.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 2, *Kwangtung*, for Swatow, 2, *Golconda*, for Europe, &c., 2, *Arravat*, Appear, for Saigon, 2, *Veron*, for Saigon, 2, *Antan*, for Swatow, 2, *Glengyle*, for Singapore and Penang, 2, *Hammonia*, for Takao, 2, *Carolan Magnus*, for Manila, 2, *Flying Eagle*, for Manila, 2, *Vesta*, for Whampoa, 2, *Nahor*, for Illico, 2, *Prosperity*, for Bangkok.

CLEARED.

Nautillus, for Whampoa, *Caudor Castle*, for Saigon, *Braemar Castle*, for Bangkok, *Sin Nanzing*, for Shanghai, *Rajah*, for Swatow, *Metis*, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—*For Oxfordshire*, Mr. Bulgin, and 102 Chinese.

Per *Penedo*, 1 Chinese.

Per *Dwight*, 29 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—*For Kwangtung*, for Amoy, Mr. F. P. Knight.

Per *Glengyle*, 440 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Oxfordshire* reports: fine weather until the last two days, then had strong winds and thick weather.

The British steamer *Penedo* reports: fine weather until the last two days, when had fresh breeze and strong head swell.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:

For SAIGON.—

For *Braemar Castle*, at 11.30 a.m., To-morrow, the 3rd Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—

For *Dwight*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th Inst.

For SAN FRANCISCO.—

For *Crocus*, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th Inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *PEYHO*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via *Marseilles*; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c., &c.:

Wednesday, March 8.—

5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, March 9.—

7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M. when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General

General Post Office,
Hongkong, February 26, 1876. msc

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.

The Steamship

"Sin Nanzing"

is unavoidably Postponed until Daylight TO-MORROW.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 2, 1876. msc

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamer *"Braemar Castle"* will leave for the above Port at Noon, TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 2, 1876. msc

S. S. OXFORDSHIRE,

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned, into their Godowns, whence and from the wharf or boats delivery may be obtained.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents S. S. Oxfordshire.

Hongkong, March 2, 1876. msc

S. S. BENEDI,

FROM HIGGO AND NAGASAKI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents S. S. *Benedict*.

Hongkong, March 2, 1876. msc

NOTICE.

LINE, CRAWFORD & Co. propose

to hold a SALE of

RACING PONIES,

HORSES, AND CARRIAGES,

etc., etc.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1876.

Parties wishing to have any lots included in the sale will please send in particulars on or before SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Hongkong, March 2, 1876. msc

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Sia Nanzing* leaves for Shanghai, Chufoo and Tientsin.

Noon.—*Braemar Castle* leaves for Saigon. Goods per *Diamond* undelivered at this date subject to rent.

Auctions.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

DEATH.

On the 20th February, at London, MARGARET, Wife of Captain Geo. D. Pitman, S. S. *Kwangtung*; in her 24th year.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

SOME defect undoubtedly exists in the present law as to returning from deportation, and the only wonder is that its inoperative nature has not before this attracted official attention. Unfortunately "official" and "public" attention are not synonymous terms in this Colony. The community generally may discuss any given matter for a twelve months; the local journals may write on it *ad libitum*; it may form the subject of strong comment from the bench or eloquent denunciation from the bar. But this is not sufficient to attract official attention, unless somebody properly authorised "has the honour" to represent that so and so is the case and requires reform. Now we know the value of proper form and routine in such matters, but it really seems that we sadly lack a public "noticer" who like a public prosecutor might have his attention turned to important subjects in an every way. No one will deny that the way in which the Deportation Ordinance is habitually set at defiance by the native criminal classes is a matter of grave importance. And it is equally undeniable that a little more reflection on the part of those who framed the penalties for a breach of it would have essentially contributed to keep our criminal atmosphere several shades purer. Imprisonment to the Chinese vagabond is, to begin with, a much less deterring punishment than it is to his European representative; the more so if, after being conditionally pardoned or deported at first hand, his only punishment is one he has already made up, his mind to bear, and the risk of this is (unless caught committing some fresh crime) extremely remote. From evidence which has come to our knowledge, we conclude that only one fourth of those who return are arrested. The existing form of punishment is not sufficiently deterrent on its mere chance. Re-arrested men should be sentenced to at least a double term of any imprisonment they have escaped, or, in the case of those deported upon conviction, to a most severe sentence. The Chinese, amongst themselves, laugh at our deportation rules, and an often deported burglar told us in presence of the late Mr. Douglas—the rascal spoke excellent English—that there was no difficulty whatever in coming back and remaining here if not caught in the commission of some new offence. And we have been assured on good authority that, even of late, numerous ear-marked individuals have been seen in the frequented parts of the town without attracting any attention from the police. This state of affairs should be stopped. As regards the expense of punishment to the Colony, we can see no possible reason why hard labour on the public works should not be constantly availed of. To pretend that this has ever been tried, is absurd. Under the old system, the poor dear innocents in chains were marched under cover from a shower of rain, and if engaged in carrying stones were allowed to load themselves with less than a girl of twelve may frequently be seen carrying along the streets on her little shoulders. Increased police vigilance, double sentences and real hard labour for the public good—a most distasteful exercise to the Chinese vagabond, who chuckles over the fact that at least no drill does not help to build houses or make roads for the *fan kwai*, are the remedies required. We trust they will be adopted.

The Japanese Government is apparently trying an impracticable experiment, it professes to desire a free press conducted on the principle that "there is no compulsion, only you must," as regards certain rules of criticism. We learn by our latest exchanges that new clauses are to be added to the existing press laws prohibiting the use of "parable or figurative expression in political writing." In other words, direct comment being already forbidden, intuitions in future to be similarly restricted. This of course means in plain language the abolition of any comment whatever which may be distasteful to those in power. With the principle thus enunciated we see (as regards Japan) no reason to quarrel. We have before this expressed our conviction—in which we are glad to see so high an authority as the *Japan Mail* concurs—that Japan is not yet ripe for a "free press" in the British or American sense of that term. Neither France, Germany, Russia, or any other

European power, which is infinitely superior to Japan in all that goes to make up a leading position in the Western family of nations, has yet reached that point, and we see no reason why the Japanese should be deemed superior in this respect. Our objection to their action lies in the fact that they do not honestly put the case to their countrymen and friends. If they say, "The people of Japan are as yet too unaccustomed to accurately weigh the relative importance of journalistic comment which not upon half-educated minds with incendiary effect," we can sympathise with their position. The French Government and the German Government also (though as we think unnecessarily) virtually adopts this argument, which may be right or wrong but is at least tangible and comprehensible. But when a Government professes to accord freedom of discussion while virtually withholding it, we cannot but complain of its action. As a matter of fact the repressive measures now in force, or contemplated, will probably have a favourable effect (if any) on foreign intercourse. Patriotic Japanese have already given offence by their outspoken condemnation of the extraterritoriality clause in the treaty and the undoubtedly weight which attaches to foreign advice. In condemning the action of the native Government we are in no sense pleading on our own behalf. But, despite this, the principle involved is of far more importance than any slight gain to ourselves by the course pursued. If, as we believe, a free press—free, that is, to comment on home and foreign politics as it sees fit—is as yet a dangerous experiment, let its freedom be distinctly bounded. There is plenty of news to interest readers which might safely be left to editorial discretion; and for some years to come political articles might reasonably be subjected to a liberal but decisive censorship. The present arrangement is a source of never-ending prosecutions and tends to make martyrs of men who do not fail to see that they are suffering from the results of official rashness. We commend this view of the question to such able men as Sir Harry Parker and the other diplomatic representatives in Japan. As matters are now being conducted, the Government is doing all it can to bring its intentions into dispute without any corresponding advantage.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 2

while the cruisers were being converted into revenue collectors. By whatever means the arrangement between the Hoppo and the Viceroy has been arrived at, this was its natural effect, though at first the change was a gradual one. Not wishing to hazard the influence that he possessed in the management of the vessels, the Brit. Consul refrained from uttering the word at the moment when his utterance would have been effective. Doubtless, he had then no idea of the length to which matters would go, and considered that, in the interests of all, less evil would be done by a body of cruisers in which he had some say, than by the same acting without any controlling influence. Events, however, hastened on too rapidly, and the power he had helped to raise soon became too strong to be repressed by a word. The practice of levying contributions on junks was too profitable for those engaged to lightly give it up; and the Consul had too far sanctioned it to be able to retire readily from his false position. He made another attempt, in the appointment of Mr T. M. Brown, an employee of the Inspector-General of Customs, to revive his lost prestige, and revive in his own hands the virtual control of the fleet. How ineffective were his endeavours, the *Carte-brocque* case has probably proved, even to himself. Meanwhile, one can readily imagine that the British Minister at Peking was congratulating himself on the success of his representative's exertions at Canton. He had found out a new way to advance British influence in China, and the best of it was that the Chinese themselves were willing "to pay the piper." What were a few duties levied on junks to or from Hongkong, when the entire of the Viceroy's fleet was subject to the action of the British Consul and devoted to his interest? By and by all trade would flow to Canton, and it would be possible to make arrangements for carrying it on there without any great detriment to Hongkong. Of course the people there would grumble, but they were only smugglers who were anxious to evade duties, and whose real reason for opposition was that, if they sent their goods to Canton, they would have to pay tariff duties, which were acknowledged to be low and little hindrance to trade. Such people were, of course, to be placed to one side as unworthy of all consideration. Such was the virtual argument made use of, to cover the acts of the cruisers, now actually blockading the harbour of Hongkong, searching vessels entering and leaving, and levying on them capricious taxation (for it is one of the best founded of the complaints of the Hongkong Government that, in spite of repeated applications, no table of the rates levied has ever been returned) and this, independently of the fact that such vessels, after passing the ordeal of the cruisers, were by no means freed from the onus of paying such further exacts as the local authorities chose to demand, when unloading their goods. Nay, even beyond this, at Canton itself, British goods are subjected to illegal exactions, exceeding by four times the tariff rates, and this in the face of the stipulations of the treaties guaranteeing access at specified rates to all parts of the interior. It is against these irregularities that the Hongkong Chamber has written a renewed protest to Lord Carnarvon. Lord Carnarvon showed himself so well posted in the facts of the case, that further iteration was deemed unnecessary. The Chamber, however, rightly we conceive, protests against Sir Arthur Kennedy's suggested compromise, being accepted as a final settlement. There is nothing to prevent the Chinese Government levying its dues at the port of entry. As a matter of fact it does so, the revenue cruisers notwithstanding. It is not for Great Britain to make any distinction between Provincial and Imperial taxation. Taxation is taxation, however levied, and the attempted excuse by no means justifies this unquestionably "unfriendly attitude" assumed towards the Colony. The appointment of any Chinese official within the Colony, authorised or attempting to interfere in revenue matters, it is pleaded with justice, would not only be a practical abandonment of every claim of Hongkong to be a free port, but would also "involve" a loss of dignity to the Crown, controvert the Royal authority among the native population of the Colony, lower the respect in which the British Government is now held, and render of no avail the protection which it extends to the thousands of Chinese located here.

What the Chamber has said, it has said well; it is a question for itself to decide, whether it might not have said even more equally effectively.

CHINA AT THE CENTENNIAL. (N. C. D. News.)

There can be little doubt that China will equal if not exceed Japan in the exhibition of products, both natural and artificial, at the forthcoming Centennial at Philadelphia. This result is all the more creditable to Messrs. Detring and Drew, the Commissioners appointed by Mr Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, to make the selection, as well as to the consulting committee afterwards formed, including the names of Messrs. Fitz, Olyphant, Purdon, Wetmore, and Tong-king-sing, not only on account of the comparatively short time at their disposal, but also for the magnitude and completeness of the collection they have made, and the care bestowed on the arrangements for its display. To facilitate the in-gathering of the multitudinous articles that go to form the collection, China was divided into two districts, North and South, Mr Detring taking charge of the former, and Mr Drew of the latter. Preparations were commenced as far back as last spring, but "the complications with England, consequent upon the murder of Mr Margary, then intervened, and put a stop to all further progress in the matter" and it was not until those complications were arranged that the Tsing-li Yamen again took the matter in hand. The space to be occupied by the Chinese collection amounts to 8,844 square feet, and is situated in the South Avenue, immediately opposite the Japanese collection, thus giving convenient opportunity to compare the products of the two nations. The articles to be exhibited comprise, silk and tea, of all kinds; bags, bamboo and bamboo ware, cassia, lignes, camphor, Chinaware, earthenware and pottery; coats; clothing, Chinese boots and shoes; cotton and cotton seed; dyes, colours, and paints; fans of all kinds; fungus, grain, glassware, bangles, &c.; grass, grass seed, and grass cloth; hair, hemp, rope and twine, indigo (under dyes), mats and matting; medicines, metals (manufactured); musk, nankines, nutgalls; oil of all kinds, with specimens of petroleum from Hankow and Tamsui; paper of all kinds, either in quires, or in small bales; to show the method of packing; preserves; rattan-ware, rhubarb, saffron; skins, especially a good collection

of furs from Newchwang; sugars and sugar candy, tobacco, vermicelli, macaroni, wool; agricultural implements; pictures and scrolls; Tientsin clay images; models of boats and vehicles of locomotion; wood, ivory and wood, carving, furniture, &c., &c. The selection of silks was left to Mr Fitz, and that of tea to Mr Olyphant; while to Messrs. Wetmore and Purdon was left the collection of such of the remaining articles as the Commissioners of Customs could not obtain specimens of. The result has been the collection of about 600 tons of packages, 200 tons of which are already on the way to San Francisco, and the remainder will soon follow.

The frontage of the space in the Exhibition building, set apart for the display of the above named articles, extends 180 feet, with proportionate depth, the area being divided into several courts; the fittings of which, as well as the designs of the cases, are thoroughly Chinese; the latter being based on the model of famous specimens of Chinese architecture, as, for instance, the Fukien Club-house, at Ningpo, which has been exactly reproduced, even to the elaborate carvings which form one of its chief attractions. This ornate specimen will, we believe, form the front entrance to the chief court. The several other entrances will be of the *pa-lou*, or triumphal arch in wood, suitably carved, painted, and gilded; while at each corner of the court will stand a beautifully constructed pagoda, 18 feet high, the centre being occupied by the principal silk and satin stands, in rear of which will be placed Hu Tzotai's splendid collection of cloisonnées, old bronzes, &c., valued at Tls. 30,000. Right and left of this will be prominent stands for porcelain, wood and ivory carvings, furniture, &c., while in rear of all, but still prominent, will be placed the humbler, but not less useful articles of trade, grain, coals, &c. A fine collection of Ningpo carvings has been contributed by Sung Sing-cung, which, with Hu's collection, will occupy a space of about 1,800 square feet. The counters and stands are to be covered with light-blue silk, bordered with flowered silk and producing a charming effect; while around the pillars of the court will be grouped specimens of Chinese costumes from all parts of the empire.

Among the porcelain, there will be a fine collection of ancient ware from Kiukiang; and some beautiful enamels have been contributed by Hu Quang-yang, the Hangchow banker, who is a permanent exhibitor at Vienna. As instancing the care which has been lavished on the work generally, it may be mentioned that while at Vienna the products of Hupeh and Szechuan were but partially represented, they will be seen to advantage at Philadelphia. Ningpo, the heaven of carvers, will, as we have said, be well represented, but there will also be shown a large number of specimens of Canton carvings and blackwood furniture.

An amateur numismatist, resident in Shanghai, has contributed a remarkable collection of ancient coins and scrolls; and another unique collection is that supplied by Mr A. Wylie; of copies of 1,146 missionary publications, with a complete and valuable catalogue in Chinese and English. This, we are informed, was got up at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr Williams, and will be valuable for future reference.

The entire collection is estimated to be worth upwards of Tls. 100,000, and not the least worthy feature of it is, that the whole of the workmanship is Chinese—not so much as a foreign nail having been used in the construction even of the packing cases, which it might be mentioned, are made so as to enable them to be converted into counters without interfering with their use as cases. A body of Chinese workmen, even, have been despatched to Philadelphia, for the express purpose of fitting up the court, under charge of Mr. Hammond.

APPEALS TO PEKING.

(N. C. D. News.)

We hardly exaggerate in saying that all China—official and literary China at any rate—is talking now of the *cause célèbre* which has been lately opened up from Hangchow, for re-hearing before the Board of Punishments at Peking. The facts of the case, as far as in the hands of the *Peking Gazette*, are briefly as follows:

At a place called Yihang, in the province of Chekiang, resided a literary graduate named Koh Pin-lien with his wife, and a second literary graduate named Yang Nai-wu. In the latter part of 1872, Mr and Mrs Koh Pin-lien took rooms in Yang Nai-wu's house, and the latter availed himself of the opportunity to establish an intrigue with the lady, whose regard for her husband he appears to have undermined by twisting her with the indignity of his walk in—he, a literary graduate, holding the actual position of assistant in a bean-curd shop. In 1873, Yang went up to the examinations at Hangchow, and immediately after his return Koh Pin-lien died, with symptoms of poisoning, after taking a decoction administered to him by his wife. The charge is that Yang Nai-wu bought arsenic and gave it to Mrs Koh, for the purpose of poisoning her husband, promising to marry her when the way was thus cleared; and on this charge he was tried and condemned to death. But Yang seems to be possessed of some influence among the literati of Chekiang; for appeal after appeal has been sent to Peking against the sentence, which has been three times ordered back for re-hearing—by the Governor, as is customary, in the first instance, and twice subsequently by Hu Jui-lan, the Literary Chancellor of Chekiang. The latter on each occasion supported the decision of the Provincial Authorities; but a Censor named Pin Pao-tsuan has fought the case on the prisoner's side with an energy that has compelled the active interference of Peking. In a memorial published in the *Gazette* of December last, he attacks the Chancellor in unmeasured terms. "Adverse comments had been for some time in circulation before the appearance of the decree announcing his report. It had been bruited that he (the Chancellor) was on excellent terms with the Governor of Chekiang, and while affecting outwardly an appearance of strict integrity, he was in reality guided by partial considerations. Far from giving judgment in the matter as equity demands, it was prophesied that he would be sure to uphold the sentence previously delivered; and these suppositions had been found to tally with the memorial eventually submitted." The Censor goes on to remark that the Tsing-li Yamen again took the matter in hand. The space to be occupied by the Chinese collection amounts to 8,844 square feet, and is situated in the South Avenue, immediately opposite the Japanese collection, thus giving convenient opportunity to compare the products of the two nations. The articles to be exhibited comprise, silk and tea, of all kinds; bags, bamboo and bamboo ware, cassia, lignes, camphor, Chinaware, earthenware and pottery; coats; clothing, Chinese boots and shoes; cotton and cotton seed; dyes, colours, and paints; fans of all kinds; fungus, grain, glassware, bangles, &c.; grass, grass seed, and grass cloth; hair, hemp, rope and twine, indigo (under dyes), mats and matting; medicines, metals (manufactured); musk, nankines, nutgalls; oil of all kinds, with specimens of petroleum from Hankow and Tamsui; paper of all kinds, either in quires, or in small bales; to show the method of packing; preserves; rattan-ware, rhubarb, saffron; skins, especially a good collection

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NO CHINESE NATURALIZATION.

(Alta California.)

Several articles have been published of late conveying the idea that Chinamen can be admitted to citizenship under the laws of the United States, and that they have commenced to apply for naturalization papers. A slight examination of the books shows that there is no reason for this sensation. The Federal Code conveys the idea very plainly that no Chinaman can become a citizen. Naturalization is the subject of "Title XXX" of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and Section 2169, part of that Title, as amended on the 18th of February, 1875, says:

"The provisions of this Title shall apply to aliens, being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."—U. S. Revised Statutes, page 382; U. S. Statutes 1873-75, page 318.

This means that no alien shall be naturalized unless he is white or African. As a Chinaman is neither, the "title" does not apply to him, and he must remain an alien. White and black are admitted; yellow and red are excluded. The Revised Statutes, as compiled and changed by a Committee, adopted on the 22d of June, 1874, without the possibility of any thorough examination by Congress, placed Europeans and Chinamen on the same footing in reference to naturalization; but so soon as this defect was discovered, Congress introduced an amendment to prevent the Chinaman from being used to further the Democratic party.

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The question may be asked why Chinamen are not at all fit for naturalization. The main reasons are that they do not learn the English language, or adopt our customs, that they have immigrated voluntarily in greater numbers, that they would come by millions, and that they collect in a few places where they might outnumber the white voters. The Clerks of the Federal Courts in this city have permitted Chinamen to file their first papers, telling them that the question whether they could be finally admitted might be decided against them by the Court when they applied for their final certificate. This proceeding has been excusable heretofore, because the official copy of the laws passed at the last session has only recently arrived here; but we presume that the Chinamen will cease to spend their money in this way when they learn that it can do no good.

As Creamly remarked in the beginning of the discourse, he thought so too, and so he told the man of the stable, but still he did not appear to understand.

Creamly has borrowed \$100 and paid the bill; but is more and more convinced that walking is a healthy exercise, and that to much riding and driving are due the fatigued and general debility of the blighted aristocracy.

Miscellaneous.

NAZ THAT S'MELE.—Dr. Hill an Edinburgh professor of the last century, met in the suburbs of the city an infamous creature who was generally regarded as a simpleton. Somewhat irritated by the creature's intrusion on the privacy of his walk, the Professor said to him, "How long, Tom, may one live without brains?" "I dinna ken," said Tom; "How long has ye liyed yer sel?"

GUSTAVUS DORE, I hear, is painting a picture—"Christ entering Jerusalem"—of quite a "cabinet" size, only twenty feet by twelve. I suppose he will send it to the Salon, where it will be refused; then to the Academy, where I question if there is a room big enough for it; and then to that casual ward the Dore Gallery, where the door will have to be carried up into the first floor to let the frame in. The Paris confectioners are talking of giving M. Dore a testimonial, as he is worth many thousands a year to them.—*World.*

"Certainly, my man—let go of his head."

There are libraries and botas.

The geodetical chart of Mr. Oliver Creamly's childhood, whose back bore a singular resemblance to the venerable hair trunk which was in the attic, was impervious to fagulation, and indeed Oliver thought he need rather to enjoy it, except when it roused him from the sweet slumber to

which he often indulged in conveying him to town.

But this horse of which we now speak was an equine fiend, and Mr. Creamly had hardly given the order to the hostler, as above stated, before he resented his rashness and but for pride would have exclaimed: "Catch hold of his head!" For he immediately took occasion to exert himself in a sudden manner, upon his hind legs, and the thought flitted though Mr. Creamly's agonized brain, "What if he should fall backward and break me somewhere?"

Mr. Creamly's wife was with him, and it is a characteristic feature of her sex that her first remark, after she had ejaculated the words, "Land of compassion!" were, "There, I knew it would be just so!"—a remark by no means calculated to soothe the dominant passions surging beneath Creamly's single-breasted waistcoat.

But when the gallant steed had once more retouched his native earth, in a slang but expressive phrase, he "got up and dusted" to that extent which reduced Mr. Creamly's skill as a driver to merely a frantic holding on with the hands to the reins and letting him "dust," which he did most liberally.

Mrs. Creamly, with the usual sublimity of heroism that develops itself in the sex under most trying circumstances said she guessed that she'd get out, as she saw that her spouse didn't appear to know much about driving; but as he braced his feet away and said, "Whoa—gently—good horsey!" he indicated to her, with unmarital sternness, that if she didn't keep her mouth closed, she might lose her false teeth.

Creamly concluded he must have been going about seven miles a minute when the dreadful beast stopped suddenly and unex- pectedly, at the same time executing a sidewise jump, which is called "shying." The cause was a wheelbarrow by the roadside, a propulsion by a small boy; the effect was a propulsion of Mr. Oliver Creamly's frame toward the dasher of the carriage, and the contact of his wife's head with his spinal column.

Her remarks, for obvious reasons, we forbear to repeat, but they were suggestive of a total loss of temper. One of the flowers of speech she used was, "Idiot old fool!" Perhaps she referred to the horse, but judging from subsequent personal allusions, this might be open to doubt.

And then the horse stood still in the dry ditch by the roadside, occasionally looking around as Creamly remarked "Back! back, sir!" with pendulous motion of the under lip, which was the nearest approach to a horse laugh that was ever seen, and which, at the same time, suggested derision.

Then Creamly pulled on the reins, at first gently; and as his angry passions surmounted his fears, he pulled with the vehemence which, if the reins did not break, gave fair promise of drawing the beast through the streets.

"Take the whip to him!" said Mrs. C., with irritability apparent in her voice; and he did so, not without misgivings, however, as gratuitous advice from the same source had occasionally brought him to grief. Fortunately his wife sat down on the side of his head as the buggy went over. Perhaps she had a vague idea that he was the horse and she was holding him down, but she was mistaken, for that sagacious animal was making excellent time toward the livery stable, and had the remains of the vehicle which he was propelling been right side up, we have no doubt but that he would have reached that haven of repose before the news of the mishap.

"I hope you are satisfied now!" said Mrs. C., with an intense calmness born of suppressed wrath and despair, as she shook the dust from her garments, and felt of her back hair. Creamly buttoned up his coat to hide his shirt bosom, which was in rage; scooped a thumbfull of mud from his left eye, and shook some loose gravel from his left ear; wiped the blood from his nose with his torn coat sleeve, and said that he was perfectly, and asked her, with a show of asperity and a scowled face, what she would have done if she had been with an unskillful driver, a question she was too much dazed to answer, though the matter has been referred to by her several times since; but as she is somewhat given to hasty figures of speech, we will drop the subject.

The stable-keeper drove up with a team, and asked Creamly if he knew what he had done, as he helped him in. Creamly thought the question superfluous, as he looked at his damaged clothing, and thought of the topics of conversation his wife would indulge in during the long Winter evenings after he had retired; but he calmly said he thought he knew, and asked the man why he gave him such a horse to drive. The stable-keeper was a man fluent of speech and with an unpleasant readiness of profanity—but the gist of his conversation was just this—that he thought any darned fool could drive a stable horse that winnen had driv for nigh seven years.

As Creamly remarked in the beginning of the discourse, he thought so too, and so he told the man of the stable, but still he did not appear to understand.</p

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOIS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
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POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS AND
CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th March,
1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
PEIBO Commandant LECONTE, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon,
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels (unless 3 p.m.)
on the 8th March, 1876. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. m09

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will
leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th
March, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
mark to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passages
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, February 15, 1876. m015

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELLOC" will be de-
patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 1st April,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamer from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. m015

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on
and after TUESDAY Next,
the 18th Instant, the re-
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Stock at Greatly Reduced
Prices, consisting of:-

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.
Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.
Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.
Wool Plaids and Flannels.
Silks and Poplins.

Wool Shawls and Cloaks.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats
and Bonnets.

Fancy Wool Goods.
Lace and Linen Sets.

Scarves and Sashes.

Boys' Suits.

Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street,

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COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter dis-
tributed among Policy Holders, annually, in
cash. ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business are to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1876.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
on Coal in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premiums current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

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COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
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Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1876.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (83 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of \$20,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 6, 1875.

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THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, 2500,000.

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Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to
issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in London, Calcutta,
Bomby, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, 2500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to
issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in London, Calcutta,
Bomby, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
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CAPITAL, 2500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to
issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in London, Calcutta,
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